

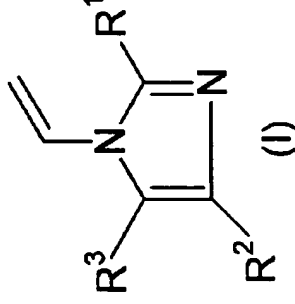
<p>2004-526591/51 A96 D21 (A11 A14 A25) BADI 2002.12.20 BASf AG *DE 10261197-A1 2002.12.20 2002-1061197(+2002DE-1061197) (2004.07.08) C08L 39/00, A61K 7/00, 7/06 High solids, low viscosity aqueous dispersions especially for use in cosmetics contain a polymer of an N-vinyl monomer, together with polymeric dispersing and precipitation agents and a crosslinker C2004-193743 Addnl. Data: CHRISSTOFFELS L, HOESSEL P, LEDUC M, WOOD C, ANGEL M, MATHAUER K</p>	<p>A(12-V4) D(8-B)</p> <p>INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for (i) production of the dispersions; and (ii) aqueous solutions obtained by dilution of the dispersions with water.</p> <p><u>USE</u> As a thickener or conditioner or in increasing the viscosity of a preparation by adding the aqueous dispersion and (especially ≥ 2 wt.%) water and in cosmetics (claimed).</p>
<p><u>NOVELTY</u> Aqueous dispersions are new when produced from the following ingredients with the wt. ratio (B) : (C) being 1 : 0.02-50 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an N- vinyl monomer; (b) a polymeric dispersant; (c) a polymeric precipitation agent; (d) a crosslinker; and optionally also (e) further monomers; (f) a regulator; and/or (g) a buffer. <p><u>DETAILED DESCRIPTION</u></p>	<p><u>ADVANTAGE</u> The dispersions are especially suited to use as conditioners in hair cosmetics such as shampoos, having a high solids content and low viscosity and giving good properties such as combability.</p> <p><u>EXAMPLE</u> An aqueous dispersion of solids content 39.9 wt. % and viscosity 650 mPas was obtained by (i) adding N-vinylformamide (180 g), N-vinyl-2- methylimidazolium methyl sulfate (44.4g; 45% aqueous solution) and triallylamine (0.6 g) to a homogeneous solution of water</p> <p>DE 10261197-A+</p>

(575.7 g), sodium dihydrogenphosphate dihydrate (2 g), polyvinyl pyrrolidone (6 g; K value 90), polyvinyl pyrrolidone (10 g; K value 17), and polyethyleneglycol (180 g; molecular weight 1500) and setting the pH to 6.75 with 25% caustic soda; (ii) adding Wako V50 (RTM : 2,2'- azobis-2-(aminopropane)dihydrochloride) (1 g) and polymerizing for 4 hours at 55°C; and (iv) adding further Wako V50 (RTM) (0.24 g) and polymerizing for 2 hours at 65°C.

TECHNOLOGY FOCUS

Polymers - Claimed Preparation : Involves reacting (A) - (D) and optionally also (E) and (G) in presence of regulator (F) with the (B) : (C) ratio being 1 : 0.02-50. Preferred Composition : The wt. ratio (B) : (C) is 1 : 0.05-20 and the weight ratio ((B) + (C) : other monomers is 10 : 1-1 : 0.1. The obtained dispersion is optionally hydrolyzed, especially to an amine content in the polymer of below 20 mol. % based on monomer (A). Preferred Materials : Monomer (A) is an N-vinylamide or N-vinyl lactam, while dispersant (B) is polyvinyl acetate, polyalkylene (especially polyethylene) glycol, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl pyridine, polyethylene imine, polyvinyl imidazole, polyvinyl succinimide and polydiallyldimethylammonium chloride, polyvinyl pyrrolidone (PVP), polymers containing ≥ 5 wt. % vinyl pyrrolidone (VP) units, polymers containing ≥ 50 wt. % vinyl alcohol

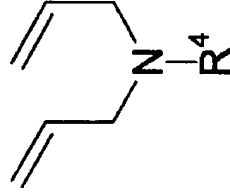
units, optionally chemically-modified oligo- or poly-saccharides (especially carboxymethylcellulose), oxidatively-, hydrolytically- or enzymatically-degraded polysaccharides, water-soluble starch or derivatives, starch esters, starch xanthogenates, starch acetates and/or dextran, especially PVP and/or polymers containing ≥ 5 wt. % VP units. Precipitation agent (C) is a water-soluble polyether-containing compound, especially of formula (I) and, in particular, polyethyleneglycol of molecular weight 300-100000, especially 1000-10000.



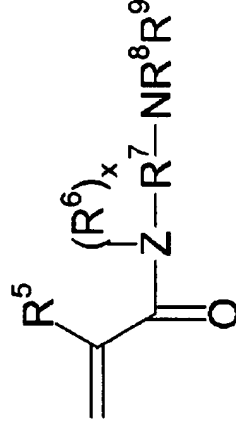
$R^1 = H, 1-24C$ alkyl, R^6-CO- , $R^6-NHCO-$ or polyalcohol residue;

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R^2 - R^4 = $-(CH_2)_2$ -2,4, $-CH_2CH(R^6)$ - or $-CH_2CHOR^7-CH_2-$;
 R^5 and R^7 = as for R^1 but excluding polyalcohol residues;
 R^6 = 1-24C alkyl;
 A = $-COO-$, $-CO-B-COO-$, $-CH_2CH(OH)-B-CH(OH)-CH_2-O-$, $-CONH-B-NH-COO-$ or $-C(R^{30})(R^{31})-O-$;
 B = $-(CH_2)_t$ or arylene, optionally substituted;
 R^{30} and R^{31} = H, 1-24C alkyl or hydroxyalkyl, benzyl or phenyl;
 n = 1 when R^1 is not polyalcohol and 1-1000 when R^1 is polyalcohol;
 s = 0-1000;
 t = 1-12;
 u = 1-5000; and v , w , x and y = 0-5000
 Further monomers (E) are cationic or quatermerizable monomers, especially N- substituted diallylamine of formula (II) or N-vinylimidazole derivatives of formula (III)



(II)



(III)

R^1 - R^3 = H, 1-4C alkyl or phenyl; and
 R^4 = 1-24C alkyl
 Regulator (F) is multifunctional.
 (64pp 1958DwgNo.0/0)

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